

THE EXPOSITION.

The Big Show at Buffalo Formally Dedicated in the Presence of a Multitude.

EXERCISES OPENED WITH A PARADE.

The Aerial Bombardment From Flying Bombs and a Brilliant Electrical Illumination.

Men From Nearly Every Country in the World Were Present—The City Bright With Flags and Bunting.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 21.—In the presence of a vast concourse of people the Pan-American Exposition was dedicated formally Monday. The day was fair, and Monday night the men who planned this great enterprise rejoice in flattering success. The day began with a parade, in which there were men from nearly every country in the world, and ended with an aerial bombardment from flying bombs and a brilliant electrical illumination. Between the two were the formal exercises of the dedication, with oratory that took its theme from the lesson of the time, prayer for right, music, song and poetry. The city was bright in dress of flags and bunting, the exposition grounds were in holiday garb, and the whole effect was highly pleasing. The record of attendance for Monday was fully up to expectations of the most enthusiastic. There was no complaint over delayed exhibit, for there were spectacular things enough to weary the most ardent sightseer by the coming of night. The procession that formed at the city hall and marched by way of the main thoroughfares to the exposition grounds was an interesting spectacle and thousands of people lined the route.

Distinguished Visitors.

As the procession formed there was a reception of distinguished visitors, foreign representatives, state commissioners, officers and officials at the city hall. Vice President Roosevelt was the guest of honor, and when he reached the hall the parade was started with a volley of aerial bombs. Two thousand troops, who got their time from four bands, led the way, and after them were a hundred carriages with the officials and guests. Behind them came the concessionaires from the Midway. Western Indians mingled with the children of the tropics, the Orient and the Mediterranean, and gave the procession its touch of color. They were in native costume, had a score or artistic floats, and 15 bands furnished them music. The entry of the procession to the exposition grounds at noon was a magnificent spectacle. The crowd in the grounds at the time numbered fully 40,000. Dozens of great wave kites carrying streamers floated high in the air. The troops were halted in the fore court and then formed into double columns across the Bridge of Triumph.

A Flight of Carrier Pigeons.

The officials and guests left their carriages, marched through the lines of troops, and then continued on in a roped enclosure to the esplanade beyond.

President Milburn, of the exposition, and Vice President Roosevelt led the way, and the crowd cheered them as they advanced. A hundred yards from the Temple of Music they halted, and at the other end of the esplanade several thousand carrier pigeons were suddenly released. Confused at first by their own numbers, they circled low in wild flight, and then gradually soared upward. High up, where they got their bearings, they parted and took flight to every quarter of the compass. Below the crowd looked on in silent admiration. The vice president and party then filed on into the Temple of Music, and the parade, re-forming, marched on through the grounds. The formal dedicatory service in the presence of a crowd, limited only by the size of the hall, was impressive.

WORLD'S CHALLENGE CUP.

A Boston Paper Advocates a New Trophy to Stimulate Interest in International Yachting.

Boston, May 21.—The Advertiser advocates a "New Century" Cup to stimulate interest in international yachting. The proposal is for a "world's challenge cup," which might be raced for in a regatta, "not simply a duel between two yachts, but rather like the race at which the America's cup was won. The regatta might include not merely two but probably 20 or 30 of the fastest yachts in the civilized world.

Sentenced For Swindling.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, alias Mildred Preston, alias Madame Zingara, an alleged clairvoyant, was sentenced in the superior court to the Detroit house of correction for five years for swindling Miss Evelyn Quimby out of \$800 in money and jewelry.

Charged With Embezzling.

Kansas City, May 21.—Frank Siegel, formerly president of the Siegel-Sanders Live Stock Co., was arrested Monday charged with embezzling \$75,000. He was released on a \$2,000 bond. The warrant for Siegel was sworn by Utey Wedge, receiver of the company.

PHENOMENAL RECORD.

How a Bright Northern Boy, with Southern Sympathies, Built Up a Big Business.

The eleventh annual United Confederate Veterans' reunion, which will occur at Memphis, Tenn., May 28, 29 and 30, promises to be one of the most unique gatherings in the history of the association. Scores of men of national reputation will participate in the exercises planned by the various committees, but among all of them none will be entitled to more consideration than Mr. P. P. Van Vleet, president of the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., of Memphis, whose endeavors to bring the reunion to Memphis were backed by a cash subscription of \$750, and whose career illustrates most forcibly what a resolute, ambitious boy can accomplish in this country of ours.

Mr. Van Vleet was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1849, the lineal descendant of one of four brothers who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1662, and took part in affairs on Manhattan island long before the English invaded New Amsterdam. After graduating from Kalamazoo college, young Van Vleet, with only a few hundred dollars in his pocket, cast his lot in the south, with whose political aspirations he and his father had always been in sympathy, landing at Memphis for the first time in May, 1871. Shortly afterward he secured a position with



P. P. VAN VLEET.

the once prominent drug house of G. W. Jones & Co., and has since been identified closely with the social and business life of Memphis. In 1879 he became half owner of the Jones drug house, and in 1884 established the firm of Van Vleet & Co. In 1894 he purchased the Mansfield Drug Co., which he consolidated with his own business, forming the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., the largest business of its kind in the south and the largest jobbers of quinine in the United States. The offices of the company will be Confederate headquarters during the coming reunion, and Mr. Van Vleet is chairman of the committee on entertainment of general officers.

Mr. Van Vleet is one of the busiest men imaginable, and yet he is always accessible to those who call, whether on errands of business, politics, religion or benevolence. His courtesy is unfailing, and is a marked characteristic of an unusual man.

The home life of Mr. Van Vleet is ideal. He lives in a stately home, "Chetolah," on the hill on Poplar boulevard, built in colonial style, and ornamented with all the modern accessories that travel, art and good taste can supply. His wife is a daughter of Maj. A. N. McKay, known to southerners as one of Jackson's gallant Indian fighters. Two daughters and a son complete a family circle which, in genuine happiness and contentment has few equals even in the south, the land of happy homes.

Caught a White Muskrat.

George Archer Brown, whose house is close to the Canoga marshes, in the town of Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., has in his possession a white muskrat. Like the white deer, the white robin and the white blackbird, this is a very rare animal, tradition having it that but once before has one been seen in central New York waters. Mr. Brown captured the rat, a full-grown one, during the high-water period upon the submerged Montezuma marshes, where it had been drowned out of its usual haunts by the flood. He succeeded in capturing it alive, and values it highly. It differs from the common muskrat only in color, having instead of a ruddy or dark brown fur almost a pure white.

Baby's Costly Luncheon.

The little granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Emporia, Kan., swallowed a \$50 bill a few days ago. Mrs. Brown had received two \$50 bills in a letter, and had laid them on a table by her while she read the letter. The little girl came in, picked up one of the bills, and began to chew it, and swallowed all of it except the corner on which the figure 50 was stamped. This was taken to a banker to see what could be done to get a new one for it, but he said nothing could be done, as the government required the number of the bill.

Land Division in China.

Agricultural land in China is divided into three classes, each class paying a different rate. First-class lands are in fertile valleys, with a good depth of soil and a good water supply, producing annually two crops of rice or one crop of sugar cane. Second-class lands are generally situated higher up the slopes of hills and have not such a good water supply as the first class. The third-class lands are those situated on still higher slopes and are far removed from a good water supply.

THE HANNA BOOM.

Perry Heath's Pulling Effort to Become Known as the Original Booster.

Men, Perry S. Heath, one time first assistant postmaster general, has begun early his preparations for the campaign of 1904 and has just launched a little presidential boom. It slid off the ways into the water of the political sea without making a tremendous splash. The name offered to the said boom is Mark Hanna. The boom was launched in a peculiar manner—slid off the ways sideways, as it were, after the fashion of launching boats on the Clyde. Mr. Heath by way of preliminary declared his belief that Mr. Hanna could get the nomination easier and be elected easier than any other man in the United States. Then Mr. Heath says:

"The people have an erroneous idea of Mr. Hanna. They regard him simply as a campaign manager and a rich man who has inherited wealth—anything but the statesman a president ought to be."

This estimate of the distinguished Ohioan Mr. Heath declares to be quite erroneous. The people at large don't know Mr. Hanna, he insists, and so he starts out at once on what is evidently to be a campaign of introduction. For five years, Mr. Heath says, he has enjoyed the "closest intimacy" with Mr. Hanna, and has seen him tackle problems that have staggered old stagers and solve them so easily as to astonish everybody. This reminds one of Capt. Cuttle's comment on the astuteness of Sol Gillis, the old instrument maker. Telling of what the "man of science" could do, he exclaimed: "Why, he could make a clock! And that clock would go, too. Lor! how that clock would go!"

But Mr. Heath must find stronger arguments than this before Mr. Hanna can be elected, or even nominated. It has taken five years of "close intimacy" to bring Mr. Heath to this way of thinking. What chance, then, for the people at large to become convinced that Hanna is the right man for president. No, Mr. Hanna will not do, and those who manage the affairs of the republican party will not be foolish enough to consider him seriously in connection with the nomination. He would be one of the easiest candidates to defeat that could be selected. A man who has borne the relation which Hanna has, in the public mind, at least, to two administrations, is never the man to be nominated for the presidency—if you want to win. Hanna himself realizes that he is "not available," and when Mr. Heath made a suggestion of the possibility of his being nominated Mr. Hanna is said to have remarked: "Don't talk nonsense!" only he said it "a little more so" than that. That's mighty good advice. We fear that Mr. Heath will not accomplish much beyond putting himself on record as the original Hanna man.—Utica Observer.

THIRD TERM FOR MCKINLEY.

An Unwritten Law Against Such an Event Which Will Not Be Overridden.

Some of the newspapers are drawing the inference from the hospitable and, at times, effusive welcome the president has been receiving all along the route on his present tour that he will construe the character of these demonstrations as an indication that a third term is possible for him and trim his electioneering sails accordingly.

This conclusion might be warranted, if only the surface of things were taken into consideration in forming a judgment about so important a matter, but happily there is opposed to it the past history of the country, the unwritten law, and Mr. McKinley is hardly fathoms enough to attempt to override this law.

Beside, he would encounter from the leaders of his own party no less difficult an obstacle should he lend himself to a third term idea than the one just stated. There are too many republican politicians now managing the machinery of their party who are hungering and thirsting for a first term to allow any one of their number to run a third one.

No republican was ever stronger politically than Gen. Grant. If he could not with his great military prestige and the credit of having saved the union from destruction secure a third-term nomination, it is hardly possible that Maj. McKinley would be able to do so.

In this connection, the New Orleans Picayune recalls and reprints a resolution adopted by congress in December, 1875, more than a year before Gen. Grant concluded his second term. It was intended to forestall any third-term movement and read as follows: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this house, the precedent established by Washington and other presidents in retiring from the presidential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The vote on this resolution stood 274 to 18. If President McKinley should, as we think unlikely, attempt to break the established rule, he will find public sentiment as decisively against any such unprecedented infraction as it was when Gen. Grant was president and when he was subsequently a candidate, and was overwhelmingly defeated at the Chicago convention that nominated Garfield.—Kansas City Times.

Mark Hanna is reported as being generally tickled over his presidential boom. If Teddy Roosevelt is also tickled he has not yet said so.—St. Louis Republic.

TO REDUCE THE TARIFF.

Growth of the Idea Among Republicans That There Has Been Too Much Protection.

Discussing Vice President Roosevelt's reference to the success of the tariff, the Hartford Courant mentions the development that a protective tariff can accomplish. It recalls that free traders greeted the idea of a protective tariff on tin plate with derisive howls. This may be so. Free traders do not monopolize wisdom. They are made up of poor, erring mortals, just as protectionists are, but as a general proposition we do not know that any one denied that protection, if sufficient, could accomplish its purpose. To use the oft-used illustration, we may raise bananas in Minnesota with sufficient protection. But has not the tin plate argument proved too much? It has undoubtedly been a great thing for the tin plate trust, and some Indiana citizens have become multimillionaires because of it; but if the whole history of the industry were written, and it were possible to count the cost, could it be said that the tin plate tariff was wise?

This is the whole question as to protection. It is not whether it can accomplish the thing in view, but whether it may not, in the words of the proverb, make us pay "too dear for our whistle," and whether an enterprising people would not, in the long run, prosper more greatly by the development that they would naturally make. But this, too, is merely academic, for we have protection; have had it in the modern sense since the civil war. If we get back to the original sense only we may be thankful, and there are signs of promise in that direction. Thus the Courant says:

"It would have been well if Mr. Roosevelt had carried his felicitations a step further and had pointed out that protective tariffs are a means to an end and that, when a protected interest reaches such prosperity and growth as to build up a trust and control the markets of the country, then protection has done its work and should be removed from that particular industry. The purpose of protection is to enable an industry to establish itself so that it can get along without protection. When it reaches that point, then there is no further need of protection. There is no question that establishing a trust to control the whole country is evidence conclusive that the 'infant industry' period has passed. And there is no doubt that certain industries still benefited by heavy protective tariffs are combined in trusts, and are using the tariff to make America pay more than the rest of the world for goods and to add to their own profits. This will not be tolerated after it is understood."

Thus the idea is growing that in many directions there has been protection too much, and the time has come when it must be abated. This necessarily involves the recognition of the doctrine of protection, that the republican party originally espoused protection as a means toward free trade, as a temporary expedient, not as a permanent policy.

It is already a matter of general observation that the republican party will be compelled to abate the tariff. The effort will not be easy nor will success crown it at first. The self-interest that has secured the tariff will be strong to maintain it, but with the opposition at home, and with the necessities for going abroad, it seems certain that we are on the eve of a reduction of the tariff in many particulars.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

Mr. Hanna is one of those republicans described by Mr. Babcock, men who hold the high protective tariff as a "fetich to be worshiped and not touched." It is contrary to all logic that the tariff should be touched by the people. On the contrary, the people must expect to be "touched" by the tariff.—Albany Argus.

Mr. Hanna tells his local newspaper organ that "it is ridiculous" to mention his name in connection with the presidency. We compliment the senator upon the result of his introspective research, his candor and his discretion. "President Mark Hanna!" The shades of Washington and Lincoln need not be disturbed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The tariff troubles of the republican party are appearing. The Leaf Tobacco association does not want reciprocity with Cuba. Furthermore, if it comes to that, the association will not want annexation, and there are other interests of the same mind. What a tangled web we weave when we begin to practice territorial expansion.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

It is far from certain that the republicans can elect a majority of the next house of representatives under any circumstances. It is morally certain that they will be routed in the effort if they go to the country without having enacted anti-trust legislation on the lines proposed by Representative Babcock, the sagacious chairman of their congressional committee.—Washington Post.

The republican party of to-day is as far removed in its principles and purposes from the republican party of Lincoln, Sumner and Greeley as are the antipodes of the earth. They have nothing in common but the name. It is the servant and instrument of the money power, trusts and corporations, and to render service to monopolies it now lives and moves and has its being.—National Watchman.

If tariff reform is to be revived it must be revived by the leaders and the people must be educated again to its importance. There never was a time when there was such a need of reviving this old democratic doctrine. Protection is the fostering parent of many of the largest trusts. It enables the American trust to charge the American consumer 50 per cent. more than it charges the foreign consumer. It has become a distinctly anti-American system.—Memphis Appeal.

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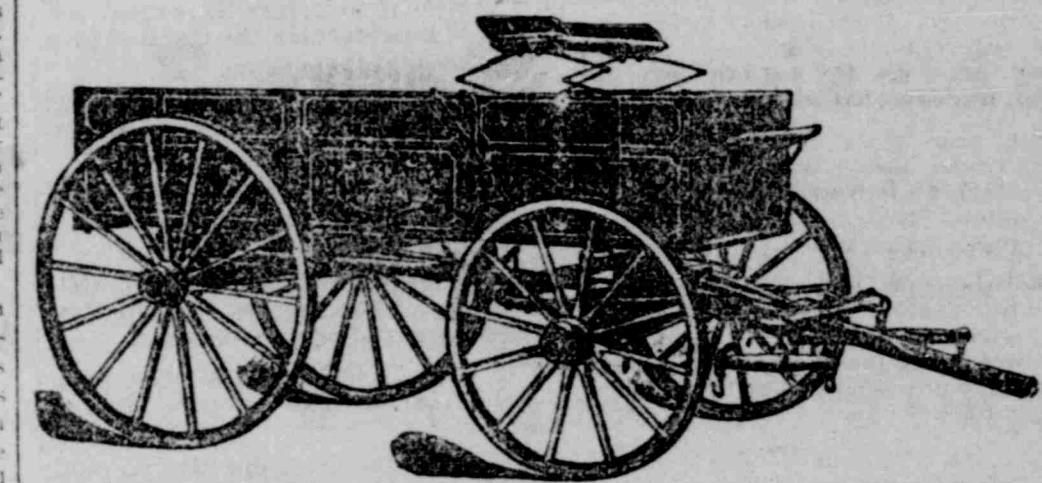
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